

Unit 12

Reported speech

الكلام المباشر هو:

الكلام الصادر عن المتكلم نفسه ، ويوضع بين علامتي تنصيص "....."

-She Said," I like tennis" (مباشر)

- She said that she liked tennis. (منقول)

الكلام غير المباشر هو الكلام المنقول عن المتكلم بواسطة شخص آخر

الجملة الخبرية 1- statement

لتحويل أى جملة خبرية نتبع الآتى :

1-تبقى said كما هى ويمكن نستخدم

(promised/explained/complained/claimed/informed/deny) بدلا منها

2.نحول said to الى told

3.نحذف الأقواس

4.نربط ب that ، اويمكن حذفها

فعل ماضى + فاعل said/explained/claimed/denied/complained (that) فاعل القول

فعل ماضى + فاعل + مفعول + told فاعل القول



- e.g He **complained** that the service in that restaurant was not good
 ➤ He **claimed** that the snake was homeless
 ➤ She **told** me that she had interviewed a lot of celebrities
 ➤ She **said** that the following year she was going to write a novel..

5- تتغير الضمائر حسب المتكلم او المخاطب

أ - ضمائر المتكلم تعود على فاعل جملة فعل القول وتحول كما يلي :

* I ➔ he / she ➔ me ➔ him / her ➔ my ➔ his / her

* We ➔ they ➔ us ➔ ... them ➔ our ➔ their

ب- ضمائر المخاطب تعود على مفعول جملة فعل القول وتحول كما يلي :

* You I / he / she / we / they ----- فاعل

* you me / him / her / us / them ----- مفعول

* your my / his / her / our / their ----- ملكية

تحويل أفعال القول

say	say	Say to	Tell
says	says	Says to	Tells
said	said	Said to	Told

تتغير الأزمنة حسب الجدول الآتي :

كلام مباشر Direct	كلام غير مباشر Indirect
زمن المضارع البسيط (التصريف الأول)	زمن الماضي البسيط (التصريف الثاني)
زمن المضارع المستمر (am/is/are + V.ing)	زمن الماضي المستمر (was/were+ V.ing)
زمن المضارع التام (have/ has + P.P)	زمن الماضي التام (had+ P.P)
زمن المضارع التام المستمر (have/has + been+ V.ing)	زمن الماضي التام المستمر (had + been+ V.ing)
زمن الماضي البسيط (التصريف الثاني)	زمن الماضي البسيط (التصريف الثاني) يبقى كما هو او
زمن الماضي المستمر (was/were+ V.ing)	زمن الماضي المستمر (was/were+ V.ing)
زمن الماضي التام المستمر (had + been+ V.ing)	زمن الماضي التام المستمر (had + been+ V.ing)
مصدر + Will	مصدر + Would
مصدر + can	مصدر + could
مصدر + shall (في النصيحة/الاقتراح)	مصدر + should
" We shall meet on Monday", He said.	He said that they should meet on Monday
مصدر + shall (في المستقبل)	مصدر + Would
She said, 'I shall need more money.'	She said she would need more money.
مصدر + must (ضرورة/ الزام)	مصدر + must /had to
مصدر + must (استنتاج)	Must + have + P.P
مصدر + mustn't (تحريم)	mustn't/wasn't to/weren't to + مصدر
مصدر + have to/has to	مصدر + had to
مصدر + May (الاحتمال)	مصدر + Might
'I may be back later,' she said.	She said she might be back later
مصدر + May (اذن/تصريح)	مصدر + could
'You may wait in the hallway,' he said.	He said we could wait in the hallway..

Direct	Reported	Direct	Reported
now	Then/ at that time	yesterday	the day before the previous day the last day
tonight	that night	tomorrow	the next (following) day/ the day after
Today/this day	that day	Next + اسم	the + اسم + after /the next + اسم / the following + اسم
here	there	tomorrow morning	the next (following) morning
these	those	The day after tomorrow	In two days' time
this	that	yet	By then
ago	before	The day before yesterday	Two days before

Ex → أمثلة

1- "I like tennis and I played a good game this morning," said Tamer

- Tamer said that he liked tennis and had played a good game that morning.

2-Ahmad said to me, "I can swim fast."

-Ahmad told me that he could swim fast.

3- He said to me: "I will see you tomorrow".

He told me that he would see me the next day

4-"I want to visit Cairo next week." said Hany.

Hany said that he wanted to visit Cairo the following week.

5-"I'll be home tomorrow morning," he said.

He promised that he would be home the next morning.

6-"We're hot because we've been playing tennis," said Tarek.

Tarek explained that they were hot because they had been playing tennis.

لاحظ : لا يتم تغيير ما بداخل الأقواس في هذه الجمل

1- لأن ما بداخل الأقواس حقيقة.

→ Ali said to Ramy, "The sun rises in the morning."

Al told Ramy that the sun rises in the morning..

→ The teacher said to us "The Nile is the longest river in the world."

The teacher told us that the Nile is the longest river in the world

→ Eman said " Damascus is the capital of Syria"

Eman said that Damascus is the capital of Syria.

→ She said 'What is the captial of Egypt ?'

She wanted to know what the capital of Egypt is.

2- لأن فعل القول مضارع بسيط ويتم تغير الضمائر فقط

Ex-Rania says, " I will travel to London."

Rania says that she will travel to London.

Ex-Ahmad says "I am ready for the exam."

Ahmad says that he is ready for the exam

→ Hany says to me " Where do you live ?"

Hany asks me where I live.

3. لأن الحدث قيل في الحال أو قبل فترة بسيطة مع (just) now – a moment/a moment ago

→ He said just now, " **I have** already passed the exam."

He said just now that **he has** already passed the exam.

4. مع الماضي التام والافعال الناقصة في الماضي لا تتغير وغيرها مثل :

(would/ could /might/should/ought to/had better/ had+ p.p)

Ex-He said" We **could** see the mountain after we **had reached** the top of the tower "

He said that they **could** see the mountain after they **had reached** the top of the tower.

→ "You **should study** hard, Samy " said the teacher .

The teacher told samy He **should study** hard.

5. مع الأشياء التي لا تزال حقيقة (مثل الأوصاف /العادات/ الحقائق الجغرافية) ، نملك الحرية في تغيير زمنها وظروفها

أي سنجد زمن واحد فقط صحيح هو غالبا المضارع البسيط وإن لم نجده سنختار الماضي البسيط

→ He said," I'm two metres tall"

He said he **is/was** two metres tall"

→ He said, "She is a beautiful girl with long hair"

He said (that) she **is/was** a beautiful girl with long hair.

6. إذا تم تبليغ الجملة في نفس اليوم ونفس المكان : لا يتم تغيير الظرف وبالتالي نمتلك الحرية في تغيير الزمن (الفعل) أو عدم تغييره

→ Heba said," I will meet them here again **tomorrow**"

Heba said that she **will meet** them here again **tomorrow**.

Heba said that she **would meet** them here again **tomorrow**.

7. لا تتحول (Used to) الدالة على العادة وتبقى كما هي .

Aya said , " I **used to** play tennis " .

Aya Said that she **used to** play tennis.

8. يبقى الماضي البسيط كما هو بعد التعبيرات التالية :

'If- would rather - I wish - It is time ...

Ex-Susan said" I wish I **lived** in the mountains".

Susan said that she wished she **lived** in the mountains.

→ Newspaper article said," It's high time the government **did** something about this problem."

The article said that it was high time the government **did** something about the problem.

أفعال قول أخرى يمكن استخدامها لتبليغ الجملة الخبرية

يمكن استخدام الأفعال الآتية بدلا من said/said to عند نقل الجملة إلى غير المباشر ويأتي بعدها to+ inf أو بعد that جملة

Promised/offered/threatened/decided/agreed/claimed/ + to + inf

Ex: He said, " I'll lend you the money you need."

He **promised to** lend me the money I needed.

He **promised that** he would lend me the money I needed.

Ex: He said, "Go away or I'll call the police."

He **threatened to** call the police if I didn't go away.

He **threatened that** he would call the police if I didn't go away.

- يمكن استخدام الأفعال الآتية بدلا من (said to) عند نقل الجملة إلى غير المباشر ويأتي بعدها (v.ing) :

suggested/admitted /أقر/ قبل /denied /أنكر/ apologised for/objected to /اعتراض علي/ insisted on

- He said, "Let's discuss this question now."

- He **suggested discussing** that question then.

- وفي حالة استخدام that بعد بعض هذه الأفعال تحول الجملة بنفس القواعد السابقة:

- He said, "I wasn't there when the crime happened."

- He **denied being** there when the crime happened.

- He **denied that** he had been there when the crime happened.

الأسئلة في الغير مباشر - Reported Questions



النوع الاول Yes/ No questions

لتحويل هذا النوع نتبع الاتي :

- 1- نحول said / said to الى : (asked – wanted to know –wondered- inquired)
- 2 – نحذف الاقواس
- 3 – نربط ب " If / whether " بمعنى اذا / لو .
- 4 – نحذف " do/does / did " ونضع الفاعل قبل الفعل المساعد والناقص .
- 5 – يتم ترتيب الجملة (فاعل + فعل + مفعول) ونغير الازمنة الى الماضي
- 6- واذا كان فعل القول مضارع (asks/wants to know/says) لا تتغير الازمنة .

لا حظ استخدام whether في التركيبية الاتية

if/ whether + جملة خبرية + or not
جملة خبرية + whether or not

EX -Ali asked me if/ whether I was going out or not.
Ali asked me whether or not I was going out.

فعل ماضى + فاعل + (if / whether) + (مفعول + wondered/inquired/asked) فاعل القول

Examples →

1 - "Are you going to visit the pyramids , Ali? Said Ahmed

→ Ahmed asked Ali if / whether he was going to visit the pyramids .

2- "Can you speak French , Ola?" said Mona

→ -Mona asked ola if / whether she could speak French .

3-Amira said to Radwa, "Have you ever been to Aswan?"

→ Amira asked Radwa if/whether she had ever been to Aswan

4- "Do you often write poems?" said I.

I asked him if / whether he often wrote poems

5- "Will you study abroad?" he said to me

She asked me if/whether I would study abroad.

6- "Shall we go now?" He said

He asked me if / whether we should go now.

النوع الثاني Wh questions

لتحويل هذا النوع نتبع الاتي :

- 1- نحول said / said to الى : (asked – wanted to know –wondered/inquired)
- 2 – نحذف الاقواس
- 3 – نربط الجملة بكلمة الاستفهام الموجودة .
- 4 – يتم ترتيب الجملة (فاعل + فعل + مفعول)

فعل ماضى + فاعل + (أداة استفهام) + (مفعول + wondered/inquired/asked) فاعل القول

Examples →

1- "Where did you spend your holiday, Khaled?" Nasser wanted to know.

Nasser wanted to know where Khaled had spent his holiday.

2 - "How long will the pain last? Hany asked me

-Hany asked me how long the pain would last

3 "Where will you go next week?" She said to him

She asked him where he would go the following week.

4- "Which subjects are you studying next year?"

He/She asked me which subjects I was studying next/the following year.

5- "What did you do yesterday?" ? I asked Ali

I asked Ali what he had done the day before.

3-Reported imperatives, suggestions and advice الجملة الامرية والاقتراح والنصيحة



لتحويل اى جملة أمرية وطلبية او نصيحة او اقتراح او غيرهم نتبع الاتى

1- نحول said / said to الى :

مفعول به + told / advised / ordered / warn / encourage / beg / urge + (مع الطلب فقط) Asked

2 - نحذف الأقواس

3 - نربط الجملة المثبتة ب (المصدر + To)

نربط الجملة المنفية ب (المصدر + not To)

أمثلة: Examples:

1- "Open your books." the teacher said

→ The teacher told / asked / ordered us to open our books.

2- "Don't waste time." My father said

→ my father advised me not to waste time.

3- Look and listen before you cross the road," said the teacher.

The teacher warned the children to look and listen before they crossed the road.

⊗ that+ subject + infinitive: او (verb + ing) (suggest / recommend) لاحظ اننا نستخدم بعد

→ "Do Exercise 2 again." ☆ Leila suggested (doing / that I do) Exercise 2 again.

→ "You should revise quietly." ☆ My friend recommended revising / that I revise quietly.

لاحظ ايضا انه يمكن ان نستخدم

recommend + مصدر + to + مفعول به

Ahmed recommended me to enrol on the new course.

- لا نستخدم (مصدر + to) بعد الفعل (say) ولكن يأتي بعده (جملة كاملة + that)

"Don't park there."-The policeman said that we must not park

1- ملاحظات هامة عند الإجابة على سؤال الاختيارات

1. الجملة الخبرية	مباشر وغير مباشر	فعل ماضى + فاعل + (that) said فاعل القول
2. الجملة الأمرية	غير مباشر	فعل ماضى + فاعل + (that) مفعول + told فاعل القول
3. الطلب	غير مباشر	المصدر + (to / not to) + مفعول + told فاعل القول
4. الجملة الإستفهامية	مباشر وغير مباشر	فعل ماضى + فاعل + (أداة استفهام / if-whether) + بدون او مفعول + asked فاعل القول فعل ماضى + فاعل + (if-whether / wh..) + wondered/wanted to know + فاعل
5. جميع الجمل	المباشر	"....." مفعول + said to فاعل القول
6. جمل النصيحة والتحذير والشجيع		المصدر + (to / not to) + مفعول + advised/ordered/warned/ فاعل القول

7- جمل الاقتراح فعل مصدر + فاعل + (that) + v ing or suggested/recommended + فاعل القول

8- الجمل الخبرية ايضا

Promised/offered/threatened/decided/agreed + to + inf فاعل القول

Promised/offered/threatened/decided/agreed + that + جملة فاعل القول

Or

admitted /denied / apologised for/objected to /insisted on+ v ing فاعل القول

admitted /denied / apologised for/objected to /insisted on+ that+ جملة فاعل القول

2- لا تتغير الأزمنة في الحالات الآتية

1- إذا كان الكلام المباشر عبارة عن حقيقة علمية أو جملة بها ماضى تام أو أفعال ناقصة في الماضى لانغير الزمن ونغير الضمائر فقط.

(would/ could /might/should/ought to/had better/used to/had+ p.p)

2- لأن الحدث قيل في الحال أو قبل فترة بسيطة مع ((just) now – a moment ago/a short time ago)

3- إذا كان فعل القول في المضارع (tell(s)/ask(s)/wants to know/says/explains)

3- تحويلات الاظرف الزمنية

الظرف الذى يظهر في الجملة	الزمن المناسب له
Today/now/this day/at the moment	مضارع مستمر (am / is / are + V. ing)
Tonight / tomorrow/ tomorrow morning Next + مدة	Will (am/is/are + going to + مصدر) Am/is/are + V. ing
Yesterday/the day before yesterday Last + مدة / مدة + ago	زمن الماضى البسيط (التصريف الثانى للفعل) زمن الماضى مستمر (was / were + V. ing)
That day/then/ at that moment	ماضى مستمر (was / were + V. ing)
That night The following day/ the day after/ the next morning The next + مدة / The following + مدة / the + مدة + after	مصدر + Would مصدر + was/were + going to Was/were+ V. ing
The day before/ the previous day The previous + مدة / the + مدة + Before مدة + before/earlier Since/for/just/already/recently	الماضى التام (had + P.P) الماضى التام المستمر (had + been + ving)